THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" 3 months,	8 00
" 6 months,	15 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months,	3 00
" 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

More Fighting near Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.

About 9 o'clock to-day our forces again attacked the enemy's works on the Weldon road in front and flank. The column assaulting in front pushed the enemy back half a mile, capturing two lines of earthworks and 300 prisoners. The force assaulting in flank, owing to the heavy force of the enemy, and the strength of the works, and the unaccountable giving way of one of our brigades at an important crisis, was repulsed with loss. The flanking force succeeded in capturing a line of skirmishers, and reached the enemy's heavy breastworks, when they were compelled to retire.

The fighting ceased about 11 o'clock, since then no fighting has occurred, except skirmishing and sharpshooting.

The enemy now have the 2nd, 5th and 9th corps holding the railroad, with fortifications of the strongest character.

It is believed that Gen. Sanders, of Alabama, was killed.

The enemy made a heavy demonstration on our left, on the City Point road, with artillery and musketry, for half an hour this morning, but accomplished nothing.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.

All quiet along the lines to-day. There is but little shelling and less picket firing.

The enemy still hold possession of the Weldon railroad, and scouts report they are still fortifying.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.

Since the fight on Sunday the enemy have been engaged in extending his lines to the west of the railroad towards the city. The enemy now occupy the ground on which the battle for the last few days was fought, and their pickets have advanced some distance this side of the Vaughan Road. One mile west of the railroad also occupied by the enemy, who are strongly fortified there.

The county south of the city is very level and the enemy's lines are in sight of the corporate limits.—Both armies are strongly entrenching.

There has been no offensive movements on either side to-day. Everything is consequently very quiet.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 22.

Official dispatches state that Gen. Hill attacked the enemy on the Weldon railroad on Sunday morning, and drove him from his advanced lines to his entrenchments, capturing over 300 prisoners. Our loss was principally in Hagood's brigade, which mounted the enemy's entrenchments, but their supports failing many were captured.

Dispatches from Atlanta state the enemy's cavalry struck the Macon railroad on the 19th, and were met on the 20th by a portion of our forces, when they retreated, losing two stands of colors and one piece of artillery.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Aug. 22.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 20th says, Grant captured 500 prisoners on the North side of James river. The object of the expedition was to prevent our forces from annoying the men cutting the canal across Dutch Gap.

Sheridan, in his retreat from the Valley, had escaped alone along the border, had spread in consequence thereof, as many high hopes were based on the expedition.

Sheridan lost 500 men near Strasbury, and 72 wagons near Perryville, which formed the greater part of his supply train.

Telegrams from Wheeler are muddled. One reports that Stedman whipped him at Dalton, another that Wheeler whipped Steadman in eight miles of Chattanooga.

The Pirate Tallapassee took 300 Chaldrons of Coal though it was forbidden by the English Admiral to do so.

NAVAL OFFICERS.—The following list of the birthplaces of some of the prominent American naval officers, and the time they entered service, is from the Naval *Register*. Farragut has a good many years on his back. The gallant Captain Murphy is usually called Pat,—we suppose from his fondness for the "heady rapture of the strife." His real name, however, is Peter. As he has a reputation which will live in the books, it is well that the error should be corrected:

F. Buchanan, Md.,	entered service	1815.
Peter U. Murphy, N. C.,	"	1831.
J. D. Johnson, Ky.,	"	1832.
E. Farrand, N. Y.,	"	1823.
D. G. Farragut, Tenn.	"	1801.
Raphael Semmes, Md.,	"	1826.
Thos. J. Page, Va.,	"	1827.
Geo. W. Harrison, West Indies,	"	1832.
John N. Maffit, Ireland,	"	1832.

A Confederate force, over 20,000 strong, has occupied Morganfield, Ky., and is menacing the border towns of Indiana. Gen. Carrington has made a requisition on Gov. Morton for 25,000 men.

RALEIGH MARKET,

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Apples:			Leather:		
Green, pr bus	$4	to 5	Sole, pr lb	20	to 25
Dried, "	18	to 20	Upper, "	none.	
Peaches, "	8	to 10	Lard, pr lb	5	to 5½
Bacon, pr lb	5	to 5½	Liquors:		
Beef, (retail,) pr lb	2	to 2½	Apple brandy,	35	to 50
Butter, "	5½	to 6	Corn Whiskey,	70	to 75
Beeswax, "	3½	to 4	Rye whiskey,	90	to 100
Beans, pr bus	25	to 30	Logwood:		
Candles:			Extract, pr lb	0	to 0
Tallow, pr lb	7	to 7½	Molasses, pr gal		
Adamantine,			Country made,	25	to 28
Sperm,	none.		Meal, pr bush	25	to 30
Wax, box,		6	Nails, pr lb	2	to 2½
Cotton, pr hund	175	to 190	" (retail,)		3
Cotton yarns,	35	to 37½	Onions, pr bush	15	to 18
Coffee, pr lb	12½	to 13	Oats, pr hun		10
Copperas, pr lb	2½	to 3	Paper:—wrap.		35
Corn, pr bbl		150	Potatoes:		
Calf Skins:			Irish, pr bush	10	to 12
English, each	140	to 150	Sweet, "	0	to 0
French, "		175	Pork, pr lb	3	to 3½
Chickens, "	3	to 5	Peas, pr bush		30
Cotton Cards:			Rice, pr hun	85	to 100
No. 10,	45	to 50	Rye, pr bush		25
Cards, Wool,	none.		Sugar:		
Ducks,	3	to 3½	Crushed, pr lb	12½	to 15
Eggs, pr doz	2	to 2½	Brown, "	8	to 9
Flour:			Soap:		
Superfine,		150	Co. made, pr lb	1½	to 2
Family,	165	to 175	Soda, pr lb	4	to 4½
Flaxseed, pr bu	8	to 10	Sheetings, 4-4,	4	to 4½
Fodder, pr hun		10	Spirits Turp'tine,	0	to 0
Hay, "	4	to 6	Salt, Va., pr bush		50
Hides:			Wilmington,		45
Green, pr lb	1½	to 2	Tobacco, pr hun	0	to 0
Dry, "	5	to 5½	Tallow, pr lb	3½	to 4
Iron, pr lb	2	to 2½	Wool, pr lb	6	to 7
" Sorghum,		5	Wheat, pr bus		25

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864. [No. 106.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET & CO., IS this day dissolved by the sale of Mr. Arents's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose, only, the name of the concern will be used.

GEO. ARENTS,
HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 13th streets.—We shall be constantly supplied with the most choice brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, Domestic and Woolen Goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be had. Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also be attended to and prompt returns made.

D. T. WILLIAMS,
N. M. NORFLEET.

NOTICE.—Having, in accordance with the above announcement, retired from the Auction and Commission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in my business connections heretofore in this city, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet.

GEO. ARENTS.

Richmond, Va., August 10th, 1864. 94—10t.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasure: in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington. Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERtificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

C. B. HARRISON,
82—tf. C. S. Depository.

Headquarters Reserve N. C.,

RALEIGH, August 19th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

I. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3, PARAGRAPHS III, IV and V, Headquarters Reserve N. C., current series, are hereby revoked.

II. All EXEMPTIONS of persons within the Reserve ages will be granted under general instructions from the Bureau of Conscriptions, without reference to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserve.

III. Applications for DETAIL of persons within the Reserve ages will not be received by the Local Enrolling Officers, until after the organization of the Company from the County, in which the applicant resides, shall have been effected. They will then be carefully investigated and acted upon in conformity with the provisions of Circular No. 3, 8 and 29 Bureau of Conscription, current series, except as hereinafter prescribed: First, in cases of approval by the District Enrolling Officer, a furlough of Sixty days will not be granted, when the party would within that time, become eighteen years old. Secondly, in cases of disapproval by the District Enrolling Officer, if the party be between forty-five and fifty years old, he will be forthwith assigned by the Enrolling Officer to the Company of Senior Reserves from the County in which he resides; if between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, he will be sent to Camp of Instruction for assignment by the Commandant of Conscripts according to County and Congressional District. Thirdly, all applications herein referred to required by the Circulars from the Bureau of Conscription to be forwarded, will be transmitted, through the Commandant of Conscripts to this office, for final action, instead of to the Superintendent of the Bureau at Richmond.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
104—7t. Assistant Adjutant General.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDing Sorghum yet offered to the public. Carefully constructed, under the immediate supervision of a gentleman for several years resident on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience, with best material, and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills, of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup boilers, from 20 gals. to 120 galloas, for sale.

Address SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Mills and Boilers delivered at Egypt, on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville, on North Carolina Railroad.

July 21, 1864. 77—1mpd.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of [illegible], fined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.

July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

Surgeon General's Office.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carrie there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

43—tf.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.

July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

68—tf.

THE

Illustrated Mercury! Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS,"

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but olny for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N. C.

July 25th, 1864. 82—d&w1m.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

AS OUR FRIEND, CAPT. ———, HAS RECENTLY TAken to himself a wife, and now sojourning at the Springs, and our particular friend, Col. ———, is desirous of doing the same, we have concluded, Tuesday the 23d instant, to invite a number of the beauty and intellect of Western North Carolina, to share our hospitality and listen to the gentle murmurings of Crystal Creek, combined with music employed for the occasion. The happy captor will be entitled to two years sojourn at the Springs, free of charge.

☞ Bridal parties will not be charged for the time specified.

☞ An extra stage will be put on the line for the occasion.

☞ [The charges at Piedmont this season, are $18 a day by the month—$15 a day by the week, and $20 a day for a shorter time.

☞ No danger from raiders: The whole surrounding country has been rendered secure. Even the deserters, who formerly sheltered in the mountains, have been swept out.]

E. BORTON, Proprietor.

August 19th, 1864. 102—4t.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED, PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 263, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

☞ The following comprises the members elected to the next General Assembly, as far as heard from:

SENATE.

1 Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley
2 Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey
3 Gates and Chowan—Mills L Eure
4 Hyde and Tyrrell—Edward Mann
5 Northampton—J B Odom
6 Hertford—James M Wynns
7 Bertie—John Pool
8 Martin and Washington—Jesse Stubbs
9 Halifax—M L Wiggins
10 Edgecombe and Wilson—J E Powell
11 Pitt—E J Blount
12 Beaufort—E J Warren
13 Craven—Nathan A Whitford
14 Carteret and Jones—M F Arendell
15 Green and Lenoir—J P Speight
16 New Hanover—Eli W Hall
17 Duplin—W R Ward
18 Onslow—I N Saunders
19 Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—J W Ellis
20 Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright
21 Sampson—Wm Kirby
22 Wayne—Benjamin Aycock
23 Johnston—T D Snead
24 Wake—W D Jones
25 Nash—A J Taylor
26 Franklin—W Harris
27 Warren—T J Pitchford
28 Granville—R W Lassiter
29 Person—Chas S Winsted
30 Orange—John Berry
31 Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane
32 Chatham—E Straughan
33 Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump
34 Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch
35 Anson and Union—W C Smith
36 Guilford—R P Dick
37 Caswell—Wm Long
38 Rockingham—D W Courts
39 Mecklenburg—W M Grier
40 Cabarrus and Stanly—J E McEachen
41 Rowan and Davie—W B March
42 Davidson—H Adams
43 Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews
44 Ashe, Surry, Watauga, Yadkin and Alleghany—J Horton
45 Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—A M Bogle
46 Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—S F Patterson
47 Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle
48 Rutherford, Polk and Cleveland—Dr W J T Miller
49 Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Yancy, Mitchell and Transylvania—M Patton
50 Macon, Haywood, Cherokee, Clay and Jackson—Col S C Bryson

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—C F Faucett and R Y McAden
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan and L L Polk
Alleghany—McMillan
Ashe—
Beaufort—R S Donnell, David M Carter
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—James Gudger
Cabarrus—W S Harris
Caldwell—Isbell
Camden—W A Duke
Carteret—S D Pool
Caswell—Montford McGehee and S. S. Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Cumberland and Harnett—J G Shepherd, John McCormick, and A D McLean.
Cherokee—G W Hays
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Clay—
Cleveland—D Beam and J W Gidney
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Z Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, L Hanes.
Edgecombe and Wilson—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Eranklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Klapp, A S Holton.
Granville—E Grissom, J S Amis, P P Peace.
Green—H H Best.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Henderson and Transylvania—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—A W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Otterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—E C Grier, J L Brown.
Mitchell—
Moore—Wm J Harrington.
Nash—Capt G C Lewis.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancill W J Rogers,
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick
Person—J W Cunningham.
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Joel Ashworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, Thos J Morisey.
Rockingham—Strong and Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson and A R Bryan.
Sampson—L S Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin
Wake—G H Alford, C J Rogers, D G Fowle,
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—T J Judkins, W T Alston,
Washington—L C Latham.
Watauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancey—D M Young.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 18th, 1864. 97—tf.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Emmett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	James Reilly,
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	Robert W Alston,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	E Benton Withers,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Jos H Lambeth,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	Gray W Hammond,
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	
18	John D Barry,	John W McNill,	L J Johnson,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Thos J Wooten,
20	Thos F Toon,		Wm P Roberts,
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Pac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singletary,	Tazo L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones.
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hull,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ———

——— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, ——— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, ——— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	——— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Ansom, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 24, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the CROSS MARK, to indicate to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

Early's Victory in the Valley.

The Richmond papers of Monday bring us cheering accounts of a decided victory Gen. Early achieved over the enemy in the Valley. Very few particulars are given. But it is stated that on the 18th our army was advancing towards Martinsburg, and the enemy were falling back towards Harper's Ferry.

Peace Symptoms.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Bedford, Pa., thus depicts the peace proclivities of a majority of the idlers collected at that Summer resort:

"THE GUESTS OF BEDFORD SPRINGS

are made up of two classes, socially and politically. The first class are those of Union feelings and sentiments with all their attendant finer qualities of heart and head. The other class consists of a shabby, irresponsible and low order of Philadelphia and Baltimore secessionists, either by blood or sympathy.—The latter come here less to imbibe their favorite sulphur water than to hold a reunion of friends to treason. They, too, being in a decided majority, amuse themselves by brow beating and misusing the tolerant minority of loyal gentlemen and ladies who have come here for the benefit of their health. And, in fact, to such a degree does this constant taunting of the Unionists extend, that the larger portion of their number have been forced away in order to escape the bitterness and superior numbers of their enemies.

"GENERAL BUELL.

"The conduct of Gen. Buell has also been shameful to the most extreme degree. If for no feelings of personal respect, out of regard for the favors shown him by the government, it would be more becoming to keep aloof from the contaminating majority of guests at Bedford Springs. Instead, however, of doing this, he receives their flatteries, applause and courtship, and is the hero of the season among a crowd who would laud anything that would sympathize and add numbers to their party.

"NATIONAL FAST DAY.

"On this occasion the antagonism of the persons alluded to presented itself in a still more striking manner. It was proposed by the Unionists to set aside the ball for that evening, and manifest some regard for the day in that way. The secessionists, hearing this, at once were unanimously in favor of the ball, and when the hour came the music struck up and the ball went on with more vigor and enthusiasm than on any other night of the season. It is present"

THE DEMOCRATS.

The New York *Tribune* of the 16th, says editorially:

To day, two-thirds of the Democrats of the Free States are manifesting open and deadly hostility to the further prosecution of the war. They take the side of the rebels with regard to exchanges, killing negro soldiers, army devastations, and almost or quite every thing else. Three-fourths of the Democratic journals we open would be read with delight in Lee's camps by all who can read at all. They oppose the draft; they discourage investments in the National loans; they magnify every Union reverse, and belittle every Union success, giving the mass of their readers to understand that Jeff. Davis is fighting for Union and Liberty, against the usurpations and atrocities of Abe Lincoln. They clamor for peace, protest against the further prosecution of the war as useless butchery, and denounce the increased taxes as iniquitous and oppressive. No single act or effort tending to invigorate the prosecution of the war, escapes their conceited and venomous denunciation.

THE PEACE FLAG HUNG OUT IN NEW YORK.

The New York *News* says:

On Thursday last, August 4, Mr. Lincoln's day of fasting and prayer, a flag, whose fac simile had not, up to that time, greeted the vision of N. Yorkers, floated proudly from the Cooper Institute Building, and its appearance was greeted with evident signs of satisfaction by all who saw it. During the entire day its ample folds kissed the breeze, and many eyes were directed towards it as it waved amid the Summer air. It was a Peace flag. Its ground was white, and in its centre was a dove, bearing in its mouth an olive branch. This was the inscription upon it: "Peace on Earth; Good Will Toward Men." A prominent advocate of Peace raised it on fast day. When doing so he was told that a mob would tear it down within half an hour. He knew the people better. No mob molested it; but evident tokens of gratification were given at its appearance, and it floated proudly all day. It was the first Peace flag that had been publicly unfurled in New York since this unnatural strife commenced, and graced the stage of the institute in the evening, when Lindley Spring, Esq, delivered his Peace Lecture. It was the gift as the ladies of New York to the blessed cause, and carried a blessing with it. Contrast this incident with the vindictiveness displayed by the people in April, 1861. Who would then have dared to raise such a flag? Who could then safely advise peace? But, thank God, a change, a very perceptible change has come over the people. The nation is sick, sick unto death, of war and its attendant horrors. Peace finds eloquent, earnest advocates, and its banner flaunts the breeze unmolested. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

Miss Mary A. Bute.

This young lady is emphatically one of the women of this revolution. She has collected and disbursed more funds than any one person or any association in the Confederacy during this war. She is not restrained or embarrassed by any squeamish prejudices or false notions of feminine delicacy; she takes a business view of the matter, and goes at it in a business manner and spirit. She has more fame to-day in Europe than any lady in the Confederacy, and has received from many European potentates testimonials of their distinguished regard, and from all parts of this Confederacy she has been hailed by the soldiers as their friend, and as the Florence Nightengale of their country. Her name will go down to posterity as "Mary the friend of the soldier." God bless her.

The Great Ulysses.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle*, (by the way, a very sprightly and well conducted daily,) thus touches off the hero of Vicksburg:

"Gen. Grant threatened in the beginning of May last "to fight it out on this line, if it took him all summer." Gen. Grant meant by this that he didn't think it would take him all the summer; but, if it did, he would devote even that period to the conquest of Virginia. The time is nearly up—only twelve days more. By an error in his calculation, it has not only taken all summer; but the "fighting it out" has received a signification differing widely from the sense in which he employed the term. It has been a disastrous summer to him. It is not the summer of sixty three. He cannot get his consent to accept the idea that he is whipped. It is so hard to die. He throws himself feebly against our murderous musketry. Like a renowned pugilist, who finds himself overmatched, and beaten into a jelly, he cannot hold up his hand. The spectators are looking upon him, and how can he relinquish all his past fame? He comes up to time again—he knows a terrible blow is awaiting him.—Down he goes; takes draughts of whiskdy; leans against the ropes; and stands up to the fight again. The blood flies from his nose. Both eyes are already bunged—his teeth knocked down his throat—his collar-bone broken—his hand dislocated—his ribs driven in—poor fellow, it is a pity to hit him again!

He was so grand and Samson-like! What thews he had! a back like the gorilla's! arms like the Cyclops! a neck like a bison's! He revelled in his strength. Like the Philistine on the mountain-side at Shoccoh, he made the earth shake under his gigantic frame.

"He moves to combat with majestic pace;
So stalks in arms the grizzly God of Thrace."

But Gen. Grant must yield to destiny like other heroes before him. Hannibal met with Scipio, Marius with Sylla; Pompey with Cæsar; Alaric with Stillicho; Attila with Ætius; Bajazet with Tameriane; Walienstein with Gustavus; Charles XII. with Peter; Villars with Marlborough; Cornwallis with Washington; even Bonaparte with Wellington;—why should not Gen. Grant, meet with Gen. Lee? We would say to Gen. Grant, if he would attend to it, that he should get out of his head those mischievous lines in one of his own noble poets—

"It will never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown—
It will never do to give it up so!"

The *Chronicle* then compares Grant to an inferior chess player, relying upon blunders on the part of his adversary, after the point at which a professional player would resign, and sacrificing all his pawns, his knights, his bishops—everything down to his king—before he surrenders. Some years ago, while sojourning in a northwestern city, we were one of ten adversaries who played against the celebrated professional chess-player, Paulsen, who was hoodwinked during the tournament. We were but an *amateur* at the game, and an ordinary one at that, but we marshalled our forces with considerable recklessness, knowing that the chances were a thousand to one against us. As fortune would have it, we made a capital move—accidentally, of course,—which so staggered the blind man, (all but blind in his mind's eye,) that he proposed, through his representative, to make a "draw" with us. We were elated with the idea, and called a council of our friends to consider the proposition. They unanimously agreed that we had so greatly the advantage of "position," that we were bound to win. We therefore politely declined the proposition. "Very well," responded Mr. Paulsen. In about three more moves, to our utter amazement, we were checkmated! We but shared the fate of all our associates, except that one, we held out a little longer than the most of them.

As in chess, so in war. Gen. Lee is a professional warrior, and is as much master of the science of war as Morphy or Paulsen are of the science of chess. As the combinations in both sciences are infinite, there is no *ne plus ultra* of perfection. But we have come to the conclusion that Gen. Lee has reached as near perfection in the science of war as any of the great masters that ever preceded him. Grant is comparatively a mere *amateur*, and although he may have at times gained some temporary advantage, he is destined ere long to hear the dreadful and terrible word, "checkmate!" And Ulysses will be no more.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE WAR NEWS.

An official dispatch, received at the War Department Saturday morning, states that General Hill attacked the enemy's Fifth corps on Friday afternoon, at Davis' house, three miles from Petersburg, on the Weldon railroad, defeated them and captured about twenty-seven hundred prisoners, including one Brigadier General and several field officers. The loss on our side is believed to be smaller than that of the enemy. Brigadier General Clingman was wounded in the leg.

Twenty-four hundred prisoners, captured on Friday evening, arrived in this city on Saturday and yesterday.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, there was no fighting on Saturday. At an early hour yesterday morning, however, a heavy cannonade commenced along the lines, which continued for some hours. During the morning our forces attacked the enemy on the Weldon railroad, and fighting was severe the remainder of the day. There were many rumors last evening in regard to the result of the fight, but as the train failed to arrive, and we have nothing from the agent of the Press Association, they all lack confirmation.

We only know that the enemy were driven from their advanced position back to their main line of entrenchments, and that they still held the railroad last evening. Reliable accounts will doubtless be

We are in receipt of a letter from A. J. Roberts, of Burnsville, Yancy county, denying that he was a Holden candidate for the Senate in that district. He says he was not a candidate at all. We cheerfully make this correction. Our friend, who gave us the information, only spoke of it as a rumor.—*Conservative*.

As Mr. Roberts has denied that he was a candidate, the public will naturally ask, How did his name happen to be announced in the Asheville *News*? We will ventilate our knowledge of the matter. Captain Horton, of Yancy county, called at our office and said Mr. Roberts requested him to have his name announced as a Conservative candidate for the Senate. He paid us $10 to make the announcement, and it was "accordingly so done." The public can draw their own inference.—*Asheville News*.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Vance 204; Holden 5.

Senate.—Bryson 164; Siler 14; Henry 6.

Commons.—Hayes 75; Brittain 68; Herbert 32.

Sheriff.—S. W. Davidson 97; Berry 26.

Nothing heard from Clay county, and the presumption is no election was held.

The reported Yankee raid into Cherokee was, we are informed, nothing more than depredations by a few bushwhackers. Thomas' Legion having returned to the western counties, we suppose things in that quarter will hereafter be kept tolerably straight.—*Asheville News*.

From the Petersburg Express of Monday.

FROM THE FRONT.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY—MORE FIGHTING YESTERDAY—CAPTURE OF PRISONERS—THE ENEMY STILL HOLD THE WELDON ROAD—DEATH OF GEN. SAUNDERS.

The engagement of Friday afternoon on the line of the Weldon Railroad was a severe one, but resulted in no material disadvantage to us, as far as position was concerned. The enemy having advanced his lines some three quarters of a mile from the position occupied by them on Thursday, were attacked and driven back. On Friday night, therefore, the position of the Yankee army was unchanged on the immediate line of the Railroad.

In the engagement, however, the enemy was severely chastised, losing two thousand two hundred prisoners, and a large number of killed and wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded is represented to have been very heavy, and to have thickly covered the ground over which our troops charged and fought. Vast quantities of knapsacks, oil-cloths, small arms and plunder of all kinds were thrown away by the Yankees, much of which fell into the hands of our men.

Our own loss was not inconsiderable. We lost some prisoners and a number of wounded, but a small proportion killed. We are gratified to state that the large majority of the wounded are only slightly injured, and I will be able to return to their commands in a few days. We noticed many who had received only slight flesh wounds.

On Friday night our forces again fell back on the line of the railroad, and the enemy as soon as they discovered our withdrawal threw forward their lines of skirmishers, and again occupied the fields beyond Davis' house, east and west of the road. They at once threw up breastworks, and at the same time continued to strengthen their main line of works on the hills beyond Davis' farm.

Saturday passed without any fighting between the armies—save a little shelling and picket firing, but it was generally thought that yesterday would be an eventful day, and everybody was prepared to hear the opening thunders of battle at early dawn. A heavy fight did occur, but the battle for the possession of the railroad is yet to be fought, and the signs are that it will be a bloody one.

Early in the forenoon yesterday, our line of battle was formed east and west of the railroad, and an advance ordered. The troops, as Confederate troops always do when going into battle, moved forward in beautiful order, and the finest of spirits, to the work before them. Over ground on which they had twice fought before, they fought again, and with like success, driving the enemy out of their front lines of breastworks, back upon the main line, and capturing three hundred prisoners. The enemy did not retire without giving battle, and the ground was hotly contested for the space of an hour or two, before they were forced back. In the meantime, the enemy's artillery was throwing shell and canister at our ranks, and our batteries in the rear were replying. We regret to learn that a number of our troops were killed and wounded by our batteries, on a portion of the line. The enemy's main works on the railroad were adjudged too strong to attack, and our troops, therefore, held their second line of entrenchments.

In the meantime, a more important movement was started towards the enemy's extreme left, about one mile west of the railroad. A body of our troops acting in conjunction with others, was sent down on the Vaughan road, some three or four miles from the city, to reconnoitre the enemy's position in that direction, and ascertain their strength there, with a view to further movements.

The expedition was entrusted to a most skillful and gallant officer, with men upon whom he could depend. It was discovered that the Yankees had extended their lines west to the Vaughan road, in the direction of Poplar Springs church, and were rapidly fortifying. An effort, we learn, was made to turn their flank and dislodge them, which did not prove successful. The outer works were carried, but the inner were found to be of such great strength, and so heavily armed with artillery as to render their capture a matter of doubt, without great loss of life. Some advantages were gained, we learn, at a considerable cost in killed, wounded and missing, which were subsequently yielded. The loss at this point will probably reach several hundred.

The brave Gen. John C. C. Saunders, of Alabama, was killed here while leading his men in a charge. He was one of the most promising officers of the army, and has been conspicuous for his gallantry on many fields.

The position of the enemy, as nearly as we are able to judge is about this: Their centre rests upon the Weldon railroad about three miles from the city, their right extending across the wooded country to the Jerusalem Plank road on the east, and their left to the Vaughan road on the west. Along this whole line they have strongly fortified themselves, and works of great strength have sprung up like magic. In their rear, on the line of the railroad and on both sides, they have thrown up heavy works to provide against flank movements. At the Yellow Tavern, and the Gurley House, heavy batteries of guns are planted. At every point open to attack, they are strongly fortified.

Warren's corps, which first occupied the railroad, have been heavily reinforced within the last two nights. Hancock's (second) and Burnside's (ninth) corps have reached the road, and now confront our troops, numbering in the aggregate fully thirty thousand men.

The Yankees have been busy in destroying the railroad, and reports say that the track is torn up to and beyond Reams' Station—a distance of ten miles from the city.—Parties from the rear, who arrived in town yesterday, state that the Yankee cavalry under the notorious Speer, were engaged in destroying the track one mile beyond Reams' yesterday morning.

LATER.

We learn that in addition to the strong character of the fortifications on the enemy's left, which were assaulted by our flanking column, one of the main causes of the repulse was the giving away at a very critical moment of a brigade, which caused considerable confusion and gave the enemy a great advantage. Our troops were compelled to retire after capturing a line of the enemy's skirmishers and was mortally wounded.

DEMONSTRATION ON THE LEFT.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy made a strong demonstration on our left, on the City Point road, with a view to ascertain the strength of our forces at that point. The firing of artillery and musketry was very rapid for half an hour. At the same time a heavy shelling was opened by the enemy all along the lines in Prince George, but nothing was accomplished.

We have the North Carolina *Times* of the 16th instant. The *Times* is the Yankee paper published in Newbern by Geo. Mills Joy. The only matter of interest we find is in the advertising columns, which are something of a curiosity.

In the whole paper we find but one advertiser whose name we recognize as that of a citizen of North Carolina. We give this advertisement gratuitously, for public information. It reads thus,

H. C. JONES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

With an experience of fourteen years, tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the brick house opposite the TIMES Office, New Berne.

So that's where Henry Clay Jones is.

The *Times* hoists the name of Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnston for Vice President, pitches into the approaching Chicago Convention, jubilates over the "Glorious Naval victory at Mobile," tells how six soldiers were shot for desertion at one time, and one at another time, brags over a musk mellon weighing 21 pounds, and is amazed at the quantity of water melons raised and consumed in and around New Berne.

John Dibble is postmaster, and advertises a list of letters.—*Wilmington Journal*.

FIELD AND STAFF OF 26TH REGIMENT N. C. T.

At the organization of this regiment in August, 1861, Hon. Z. B. Vance, of Buncombe, N. C., was elected Colonel. He volunteered as a private, was selected Captain of his company, and was commanding it in the 14th regiment N. C. infantry at the time of his unsolicited election to the command of the 26th. His first engagement with the enemy was at the unfortunate battle of Newbern, March 14th, 1862, where he gained the admiration of the whole command by his coolness under fire, and his intrepid and laborious efforts in conducting a most difficult and dangerous retreat. Again his self-possession and bravery were exhibited in a night surprise while picketing a strong line during the seven days' battles in front of Richmond, and again at the assault at Malvern Hill. He resigned his command in August, 1862, on account of his election to the Governorship of the State of North Carolina.

The regard in which this distinguished man is held by his command, is shown in the unanimity with which it supported him in his election. His career as Chief Executive of the State has won for him the title of "Model Governor." Though yet comparatively a young man, his public course is known and approved over all the South.

The vacancy caused by the election of Colonel Vance, was filled by the promotion of Lieut. Col. H. K. Burgwyn, jr., of Northampton, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. He was appointed by the State Executive, Major of the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh, N. C., and was elected Lieut. Col. of the regiment at its organization.

He gained great popularity with the command, by his devoted action, during the retreat from Newbern. His gallantry had been conspicuous during the action, yet he determined to be and was the last to be over in the difficult and dangerous crossing of of Brice's creek. At the reorganization of the regiment he was re-elected commander. As sole commander of a force, Col. Burgwyn showed consummate tact, and military capacity in eluding, and boldly fighting an immensely superior force of the enemy of infantry, cavalry and artillery, at Rawles' Mills, N. C., 2d Nov. 1862. Col. Burgwyn was with the regiment in every engagement, but escaped unhurt until the fatal 1st of July, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., when he fell bearing the colors of the regiment. He lived but a short while after the reception of the fatal wound. He was a strict, but impartial disciplinarian, his ability as a commander was shown not less in his action before the enemy, than in the *esprit de corps* constantly maintained in his command. Though he fell so young, (he was scarcely twenty-two,) he has left a fame that will not die. His regiment believes his place cannot be completely filled.

The vacancy caused by the death of Col. Burgwyn was filled by the promotion of Lt. Col. J. R. Lane from Chatham. He entered the service as a private in Co. G, 26th regiment, was promoted to Captaincy by election at the resignation of Col. Vance and Maj. Kendall; he was promoted to Lieut. Colonel, and has acted gallantly in every engagement. He was very severely wounded at Gettysburg while carrying the colors in front of the regiment, July 1st, 1863. His efficiency cannot be doubted; as a tactician he has few superiors.

Lt. Col. J. T. Jones, of Caldwell, while at Chapel Hill, entered service as a private in the 1st (Bethel) regiment, was elected Lieut. Co. I, 26th N. C. regiment, promoted by election to Captain of same company at the reorganizatien, was promoted to fill the vacancy in the majority caused by the resignation of Maj. J. S. Kendall. The only field officer who escaped unhurt of the brigade, (Pettigrew's) at Gettysburg, he was for some time in command of the brigade. His conduct at Rawle's mills, where in command of a separate detachment, he showed great judgment in the disposition of his men, and great courage and coolness in the defence of his position, has been highly praised. He has always shown himself competent, whether as subordinate or commanding separately. He was promoted to Lieut. Colonel, after the battle of Gettysburg, vice Lane promoted.

A. B. Carmichael, of Wilkes, then Captain Co. C, was elected Major at the organization of the regiment, he was an universally popular man. He unfortunately fell mortally wounded while making himself, probably, too conspicuous by his daring at Newbern, March 14th, 1862.

His successor was N. P. Rankin, then Captain Co. F, 26th, who was promoted by election to Major, which position he held until the reorganization, when he was succeeded by Lieut. J. S. Kendall, Co. K, 26th. Major Rankin after his defeat organized a company of cavalry, and as Captain in 63rd N. C., has always done good service.

Major Kendall was a cadet at Kentucky Military Institute, elected Major in April, 1862, and after giving promise of being a fine officer, resigned in August, 1862. He died not long after at his home in Anson county.

James T. Adams, of Wake, now Major of the regiment, entered service as Lieut Co. D, 26th; was promoted to Captain vice Rand a prisoner at the organization; was wounded severely at Malvern Hill, and again at Gettysburg. He is of those of whom Wake may well be proud.

In the Quartermaster's Department, Capt. J. J. Young of Wake has always shown himself not only strictly honest, but most active and industrious in his department. The regiment has never wanted for anything that he could obtain.

Capt. P. Horton of Wilkes, was, until the office was dispensed with, an efficient officer in the Commissary department. His loss was as much regretted by the whole command as any officer we have lost.

Dr. Thomas J. Boykin was the first Surgeon of the regiment, a native of Sampson, he was living in Omaha city, Nebraska, at the beginning of our troubles with the North, he came to his native State and offered his services to the Governor, by whom he was commissioned Surgeon. His appointment was confirmed by Confederate authority in Nov. 1861. In August, 1862, he was transferred to the Purveyor's Dept. at Wilmington, N. C. He has held that position until recently, when he resigned. He was succeeded by B. P. Warren, of Chowan, who is the present Surgeon in charge of regiment. Having been left in charge of the severely wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., he was, contrary to all rules of [illegible] some months in close confinement at Fort McHenry. His efficiency as a medical officer is proven by his success.

Capt. W. S. McLean, Co. G., was appointed Assistant Surgeon by State authority, and assigned to the 26th Regiment for duty. His appointment not being confirmed by Confederate authority, he was succeeded in November, 1861, by W. W. Gaither, of Caldwell, who has held the position since. Dr. Gaither entered the regiment as private in Co. F.—He has been all the while punctually at the post of duty. His success as a Medical officer is not more due to his professional ability than to the kindness which he has always shown to the sick, and the confidence thus inspired.

James B Jordan, of Wake. Adjutant of the regiment, was living in Kentucky at the beginning of the war, but returned to his native State, and was elected 1st Lieutenant Co. D. By his active industry, and attention to business, and his gallantry in battle, he has won the respect of the command. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, July 1st. He is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. (Non-commissioned staff.)

B Hind, Hospital Steward, originally a private Co. K, from Anson. Received his appointment from Secretary of War, in December, 1861. A practical druggist, with correct business habits, he has been of material assistance to the Medical officers.

J. T. Ferguson, 1st Sergt., Co. C., was permanently detailed commissary sergeant in March, 1862; having correct knowledge of his business and untiring industry he has kept us as well fed as possible.

A. J. Lane, formerly private Co. G, is now Quartermaster Sergeant; by his strict honesty and careful attention to business, he has been of great assistance to the Quartermaster.

E. A. Hornaday, Ordnance Sergeant, was formerly private Co. E; is a faithful and gentlemanly officer. His reports are correct and attention to his department careful.

J. R. LANE, Col. Com'dg.

Maj. JAS. H. FOOTE, A. A. G., State of North Carolina.

"STARVING OUT THE SOUTH"—WHAT SAY THE STATISTICS?

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* calls attention to some striking and interesting facts, to show that the bugbear of "starving out the South" and "cutting off supplies," &c., may be said with ease, but doing it is another thing. He says:

I will select first, South Carolina, to run the parallel with, for several reasons, the chief of which are that she has been supposed to produce nothing but cotton and rice, and she is the most derided and contemned of all the slaveholding States. Not many persons are aware that this State alone produces five-sixths nearly of all the rice grown, but the census of 1850 shows that to be the fact; besides nearly all the rice, she produces wheat to within 3,000 bushels of all produced by the six New England States together. She produces almost as much corn as the State of New York, and six millions of bushels of that grain more than all the New England States together, for she produced upwards of 16,000,000 of bushels. She produced more oats than Maine; more by 1,000,000 bushels than Massachusetts; more than 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes over and above what Maine produced; more beans and peas by 180,000 bushels than all the Northern States together, except New York; more beef cattle than Pennsylvania by 1,740, and almost as many as all the New England States together; more sheep than Iowa and Wisconsin by 19,699; more hogs than New York by 47,251; more than Pennsylvania by 251,137, and 86,000 more than all the New England States, with New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin and California in the bargain; more horses and mules by 10,000 than Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island together; besides all which she produces largely of oxen, cows, and a variety of products of the smaller kinds.

Virginia and North Carolina produced jointly 13,363,000 bushels of wheat, or 241,000 bushels more than the great wheat State of New York, or a quantity equal to the whole product of the six New England States, with New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, all put together. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee produced 115,471,593 bushels of corn, a quantity exceeding by 300,000 bushels the joint product of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Tennessee alone produced 16,506 more hogs than all the six New England States, with New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Iowa and Michigan, for that State produced 3,104,800 hogs, while the eleven Northern States named produced but 3,088,394.—Most of people have thought that the North was really the hog-producing section, but such is by no means the fact. The whole number of hogs produced in 1850 was 30,316,608, of which the slaveholding States furnished 20,770,730, or more than two-thirds of the whole swine production.

It will doubtless surprise many persons to be told that the seven gulf or cotton States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas produced 45,137 more beef cattle than the six New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, altogether; but such is the fact, for the census of 1850 tells us that these seven cotton States produced 3,354,489 beef cattle, while the thirteen Northern States named produced but 3,312,327.

A single glance at the live stock columns of the seventh census will prove to the inquirer that the slaveholding States produced more beef cattle than the non-slaveholding by 1,782,587. That while the North produced 3,541,121 cows, the South produced 2,829,810. That the Northern States produced 866,397 work oxen, against 820,340 produced by the Southern States. That while the North produced 2,310,962 horses and mules, the South produced 259,358 more, for the Southern production was 2,570,320.

In conclusion, as people have been so much in the habit of conceding superiority to the North, in these and other points of view, may be the above statements may be doubted; if so, I refer the skeptical to the seventh census of 1850, the last date we have.

LINCOLN'S INTERESTING LETTER.

The Louisville *Journal*, in speaking of the correspondence between Lincoln and the Southern Agents at Niagara Falls, in which Lincoln took the ground that he would entertain no proposition for peace that did not free the negroes, says:

"What lover of the country and of humanity does not regret this termination? Mr. Lincoln in causing such a termination, has unquestionably assumed a responsibility greater and more crushing than was ever before assumed by the head of any nation, free or despotic. The spectacle is heart sickening. It is shocking. If the loyal people of the Union do not set the seal of their condemnation upon Abraham Lincoln at the ballot-box, they will become speedily not only the most wretched, but the most despised people in history. With such thickening and revolting evidences of his incompetency and faithlessness, however, the people can not fail to set the seals of their condemnation upon him at the ballot-box. Let them set it so broad and deep that time will never efface the impression."

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT MANY soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without [illegible] Z. B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be inforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts.—Simultaneous y with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their afrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are necessary to the due administration of the laws, which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. MCPHEETERS, Private Secretary, pro tem. 106—tf.